

WANCHAI TOWER
灣仔政府大樓

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WANCHAI
LAW COURTS
灣仔法院
M1/F-12/F

GOVERNMENT
OFFICES
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灣仔政府
大樓

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第四章

區域法院 *District Court*





終審法院首席法官、區域法院首席法官馮驊(前排左四)及區域法院法官合照
The Chief Justice, H H Judge Fung, the Chief District Judge (fourth left, front row),
and Judges of the District Court

區域法院

區域法院根據《區域法院條例》(第 336 章)成立，司法管轄範圍有刑事和民事兩方面，民事方面包括婚姻訴訟管轄。

區域法院由區域法院首席法官領導，編制上共有 33 位法官、一位司法常務官和兩位副司法常務官(後二者統稱為聆案官)。

民事司法管轄範圍

由 2003 年 12 月 1 日起，除法例另有規定外，區域法院負責審理的民事訴訟，申索限額為 5 萬元以上，100 萬元以下；申索如涉及收回土地或土地權益，則以年租或應課差餉租值或年值不超過 24 萬元為限。除了一般民事訴訟外，區域法院還有專屬管轄權審理根據《僱員補償條例》(第 282 章)提出的申索、根據《稅務條例》(第 112 章)提出的稅項追討，以及根據《業主與租客(綜合)條例》(第 7 章)進行的欠租扣押。

區域法院亦有管轄權處理離婚、領養、家庭暴力和其他與家事有關的事宜。所有婚姻訴訟，即使經濟濟助的申索額超過區域法院的民事訴訟權限，區域法院仍可獲權審理。



在區域法院進行的聆訊
A court hearing at the District Court

DISTRICT COURT

The District Court is established under the District Court Ordinance (Cap. 336). It has both criminal and civil jurisdiction, including matrimonial jurisdiction.

The District Court is headed by the Chief District Judge and has an establishment of 33 District Judges, one Registrar and two Deputy Registrars (collectively known as the Masters).

CIVIL JURISDICTION

With effect from 1 December 2003, unless otherwise provided for by statute, civil claims of the value over \$50,000 but not more than \$1 million are heard in the District Court. Where claims are for recovery of land, or the title to an interest in land comes in question, the annual rent or rateable value or the annual value must not exceed \$240,000. Apart from the general civil jurisdiction, the District Court has exclusive jurisdiction over claims brought under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282), tax recovery claims under the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) and distress of rent under the Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) Ordinance (Cap. 7).

The District Court also has jurisdiction over divorce, adoption, domestic violence and other family related matters. The Court may exercise the matrimonial jurisdiction notwithstanding that the amount of financial relief claimed is beyond its civil jurisdiction.



歐陽桂如女士宣誓出任區域法院法官
Ms Queeny Au Yeung swears in as Judge of the District Court

陳江耀先生宣誓出任區域法院法官
Mr Louis Chan swears in as Judge of the District Court

刑事司法管轄範圍

區域法院有刑事管轄權，可審理除最嚴重的案件如謀殺、誤殺和強姦等以外的所有可公訴罪行案件，亦可審理由裁判法院移交的附可公訴罪行的簡易程序案件。區域法院判處的監禁刑期最高可達七年。區域法院的審訊，不設陪審團，由法官單獨審理。

上訴司法管轄範圍

區域法院亦根據多項條例，如《差餉條例》(第 116 章)、《印花稅條例》(第 117 章)、《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》(第 360 章)和《職業性失聰(補償)條例》(第 469 章)等，行使有限的上訴管轄權，審理不服各審裁處和法定團體的決定而提出的上訴。

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The criminal jurisdiction of the District Court includes all indictable offences, except the most serious ones such as murder, manslaughter and rape, as well as summary offences transferred to it together with an indictable offence. The maximum term of imprisonment that the District Court can impose is seven years. Trial in the District Court is by Judge alone.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

The District Court also exercises limited appellate jurisdiction in hearing appeals from Tribunals and Statutory Bodies conferred on it under various ordinances, e.g. the Rating Ordinance (Cap. 116), the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap. 117), the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap. 360) and the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap. 469).



吳美玲女士宣誓出任區域法院法官
Ms Marlene Ng swears in as Judge of the District Court

朱佩瑩女士宣誓出任區域法院法官
Ms Bebe Chu swears in as Judge of the District Court

對區域法院民事司法管轄權金額上限的檢討

在 2003 年，司法機構就區域法院民事司法管轄權金額上限自上次在 2000 年 9 月由 12 萬元提高至 60 萬元後的情況完成了檢討。在進行檢討時，司法機構曾考慮以下各方面的因素：

- 對法庭服務需求所造成的影響；
- 物業的應課差餉租值和人均本地生產總值（以下簡稱「GDP」的改變）；
- 訴訟費用的模式；
- 對司法機構的資源構成的影響；及
- 培訓合適的法官及司法人員，以配合進一步提高民事司法管轄權限的運作需要。

司法機構因應檢討結果建議：區域法院的民事司法管轄權金額上限應進一步提高至 100 萬元，以及案件如不涉及土地事宜，區域法院的衡平法司法管轄權限亦應相應提高至 100 萬元。但在另一方面，由於在 1999 年 4 月 1 日至 2002 年 3 月 31 日的三年期間，香港房產的應課差餉租值累積下降 13%，



區域法院首席法官向「香港青年大使計劃」的參加者簡介香港的司法制度
Chief District Judge briefs the participants of the Hong Kong Young Ambassador Scheme on the judicial system of Hong Kong



區域法院首席法官及署理區域法院司法常務官余敏奇先生(左六)與南寧市法官協會訪港團會面
Chief District Judge and Mr Roy Yu, Acting Registrar of the District Court (sixth left) with the delegation of Nanning Judges' Association

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL LIMITS OF THE CIVIL JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT

In 2003, the Judiciary completed a review of the financial limits of the civil jurisdiction of the District Court, since they were last increased from \$120,000 to \$600,000 in September 2000. The review took into account the following factors: -

- the impact on demand for court services;
- the changes in rateable value of properties and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- the pattern in costs of litigation;
- the resource implications for the Judiciary; and
- the development of qualified Judges and Judicial Officers to cope with any further increase in civil jurisdictional limits.

In the light of the findings of the review, the Judiciary recommended that the financial limits of the civil jurisdiction of the District Court should be further increased to \$1 million. The limit for equity jurisdiction where land is not involved should also be increased to \$1 million. However, in view of a

以及人均本地生產總值在同期按貨幣計算整體下降約4%，所以區域法院在土地方面的司法管轄權限及衡平法司法管轄權限按實值計算已有所提高，因為實際上適用區域法院司法管轄權的房產數目已有所增加。故此，司法機構亦建議，案件如涉及土地事宜，區域法院現時的有關司法管轄權限（即以應課差餉租值 24 萬元為限）和衡平法司法管轄權限（即以 300 萬元為限）均應維持不變。政府當局接納了司法機構的建議。司法機構亦曾諮詢立法會司法及法律事務委員會、兩個法律專業團體和民事法庭使用者委員會，他們對建議均表滿意。提高區域法院民事司法管轄權金額上限的決議案於 2003 年 10 月 29 日獲立法會通過。由 60 萬元提高至 100 萬元的區域法院新民事司法管轄權金額上限已於 2003 年 12 月 1 日生效。

家事法庭

家事法庭是區域法院的一部份，專責處理根據《婚姻訴訟條例》（第 179 章）提出的呈請和其他附帶事宜。現時，共有六位區域法院法官專責處理家事法庭的事宜。

家事調解試驗計劃

家事調解試驗計劃在 2000 年 5 月展開，2003 年 7 月結束。這計劃鼓勵雙方達成和解，目的是協助申請分居或離婚的夫婦就子女的撫養權和贍養費問題，或就財務事宜，達成雙方可接受的協議。在上述期間，我們共舉辦了 643 次調解講座，出席人數超過 3 400 人。經轉介接受調解的 1 066 宗個案中，有 848 宗已經完成調解，其中 588 宗達成全面協議，83 宗達成局部協議。

cumulative decrease of 13% in the rateable value of the properties in Hong Kong in the 3 years' period from 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2002, and an overall decrease of per capita GDP of about 4% in money terms in the same period, the land-related and equity jurisdiction of the District Court has, in real terms, increased as more properties have fallen within the jurisdiction of the District Court. The Judiciary therefore recommended that the current limits for land matters (i.e. a rateable value of \$240,000) and equity jurisdiction involving land (i.e. \$3 million) should be kept.

The Judiciary's recommendations were accepted by the Administration. The Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services, the two legal professional bodies and the Civil Court Users' Committee have been consulted and were content with the recommendations. The Resolution on the increase in the financial limits of the District Court was approved by the Legislative Council on 29 October 2003. The revised financial limits of the civil jurisdiction of the District Court from \$600,000 to \$1 million took effect on 1 December 2003.

FAMILY COURT

The Family Court, which is part of the District Court, deals specifically with petitions and other ancillary matters under the Matrimonial Causes Ordinance (Cap. 179). Currently, six District Judges are specially assigned to deal with family matters.

PILOT SCHEME ON FAMILY MEDIATION

The Pilot Scheme on Family Mediation, introduced in May 2000, ended in July 2003. It provided a more settlement-oriented approach for separating and divorcing couples to

調解主任辦事處在試驗計劃結束後，仍繼續為有意接受調解服務的離婚夫婦舉辦調解講座。此外，辦事處亦會協助這些夫婦聯絡他們所選擇的調解員。

司法機構委託了香港理工大學對這項計劃的成效進行檢討。該研究小組已向有關方面，如使用這項調解服務的人士、他們的家人、調解員、社會工作者和法庭人員等發出問卷，並與他們面談討論。最終的檢討報告將於 2003 年底完成。

該檢討研究的中期報告顯示，社會大眾接納家事調解服務，並認為應將這項計劃全面推介為排解家庭糾紛的一種方法。大部份曾經使用這項服務的人士對調解服務都有高度評價。他們認為這項服務既有助節省時間金錢，又可使雙方更清楚明白如何以積極的態度處理離婚事宜，更可緩和在排解糾紛過程中造成的精神壓力，有助加強夫婦雙方的溝通，以便達成協議並落實執行。



新的「家事調解」小冊子
The new pamphlet on Family Mediation

reach mutual agreement on the custody and maintenance of their children as well as resolution of financial matters. Over this period, a total of 643 information sessions were held and attended by more than 3 400 persons. Among the 1 066 cases referred to mediation, 848 cases have been completed, with 588 resulting in full settlement and 83 in partial settlement.

The Mediation Co-ordinator's Office has continued to hold information sessions on family mediation since the expiry of the Pilot Scheme for divorcing couples who want to receive mediation service. The Office will also help them make initial contact with the mediators selected by them.

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University has been commissioned to conduct an evaluation study on the effectiveness of the scheme. Questionnaires were issued and interviews were conducted with the parties involved, e.g. service users, their family members, mediators, social workers and our court staff. Its final evaluation report will be available in late 2003.

An interim report of the evaluation study revealed that the public accepted family mediation service and considered that the scheme should be promoted as a means to resolve family disputes. The great majority of the users of the service also gave positive feedback on the mediation service they received, e.g. saving in time and costs, acquiring a clearer understanding on how to proceed with divorce constructively, lessening of tension in the dispute resolution process, and better communication between both parties to facilitate reaching of agreements and sustaining of the agreements.



由高等法院原訟法庭法官夏正民(左四)為主席的附屬濟助程序改革試驗計劃督導委員會舉行記者會，介紹婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序改革試驗計劃的詳情
The Steering Committee on the Pilot Scheme for the Reform of Ancillary Relief Procedures, chaired by the Hon Mr Justice Hartmann, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court (fourth left), holds a press conference to release details of the Pilot Scheme for the Reform of Ancillary Relief Procedures in Matrimonial Proceedings

香港婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序改革

香港現行的婚姻訴訟附屬濟助訴訟程序自1972年制訂以來一直沿用至今。各方的意見認為，在現行的制度中，訴訟人有太多向對方宣洩怨憤的空間，這不但無助於平復離婚造成的精神打擊，雙方亦往往因訟費負擔而虛耗家財。

近年來，已有多個普通法適用地區試圖改革其婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序。1999年11月，終審法院首席法官委派夏正民法官為主席，成立了工作小組，對附屬濟助程序改革展開研究，目的是盡量弱化訴訟的對抗形式，鼓勵雙方以和解為目標，使糾紛得以用更快捷廉宜的途徑解決。

經過一連串的會議後，工作小組建議推行一套經改革的附屬濟助程序，並進行為期兩年的試驗計劃以評估其成效。

REFORM OF ANCILLARY RELIEF PROCEDURES IN MATRIMONIAL CASES IN HONG KONG

The existing ancillary relief procedures in matrimonial proceedings in Hong Kong have been in operation since 1972. The present system is taken to have allowed too much leeway for litigants to adopt an antagonistic approach to the other party, hence prolonging the emotional trauma of divorce and often resulting in the dissipation of family assets in costs.

In recent years, a number of common law jurisdictions have introduced changes to ancillary relief procedures. In November 1999, the Chief Justice appointed a Working Group chaired by the Hon Mr Justice Hartmann to consider reform of the ancillary relief procedures with a view to making them quicker, cheaper, less adversarial and more conducive to a culture of settlement.

Following a series of meetings, the Working Group has recommended that a set of reformed ancillary relief procedures should be adopted, and that their effectiveness should be tested by a two-year pilot scheme.

概括而言，改革後的程序可分為三個階段，每一階段都以聆訊作為該階段結束的指標。第一階段由提交附屬濟助的申請開始，在進行首次約見聆訊時，該階段便告結束。第二階段是在首次約見聆訊後開始，以解決財務糾紛的聆訊作結。第三階段是在解決財務糾紛的聆訊後開始，若不能完全排解糾紛，則以審訊作結。

在首次約見聆訊時，法庭的主要職責是為解決財務糾紛聆訊或審訊訂定日期，這樣，有關案件便有了一個時間表。在解決財務糾紛的聆訊中，法官主要擔任「調停人」的角色，在此聆訊結束時，法庭可在適當情況下作出雙方同意的命令。如果雙方未能達致和解，法庭便會另訂審訊日期(由另一位法官進行審訊)，並會作出進一步的必需指示。

工作小組的建議已經獲得終審法院首席法官批准。為了推行建議的試驗計劃，以及監察其運作情況，終審法院首席法官已批准成立附屬濟助程序改革試驗計劃督導委員會，並委派夏正民法官為主席。2003年初，督導

Expressed broadly, the reformed procedures may be divided into three phases, each phase concluding with a 'milestone' court hearing. Phase One commences with the filing of an application for ancillary relief and concludes with the holding of the First Appointment. Phase Two proceeds from the First Appointment and concludes with the Financial Dispute Resolution (FDR) hearing. Phase Three proceeds from the FDR hearing, if that is not fully successful, and concludes with the trial.

An essential function of the court at the First Appointment is to fix a date either for the FDR hearing or for the trial. In this way, a timetable is set. At the FDR hearing, the judge sits essentially in the role of a 'conciliator'. At the end of the FDR hearing, the court may make any appropriate consent orders. If no settlement is reached, the court will then fix a date for trial (by another judge) and give any further necessary directions.

The Working Group's recommendations have been approved by the Chief Justice. In order to bring the proposed pilot scheme into operation and to monitor its implementation, the Chief Justice has approved the establishment of a Steering Committee on the Pilot Scheme for the Reform of Ancillary Relief Procedures, which is chaired by the Hon Mr Justice Hartmann. In early 2003, the Steering Committee consulted the Women's Commission, prominent local women's groups and services agencies and the Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services on the pilot scheme. The feedback received was generally positive. In September 2003, the Steering Committee recommended the



「婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序改革試驗計劃」小冊子
The pamphlet on the Pilot Scheme for the Reform of Ancillary Relief Procedures in Matrimonial Proceedings

委員會已就試驗計劃諮詢婦女事務委員會、本港主要的婦女團體和社會服務機構以及立法會司法及法律事務委員會。所收到的回應普遍都是正面的。2003年9月，督導委員會向終審法院首席法官建議制訂《2003年婚姻訴訟(修訂)規則》。其後有關修訂規則獲立法會通過，終審法院首席法官遂指定修訂規則的生效日期為2003年12月29日，而為期兩年的試驗計劃亦於同一天展開。

區域法院登記處

區域法院登記處負責處理藉傳訊令狀/原訴傳票展開民事申索的入稟程序，並接受民事和刑事訴訟的有關文件存檔。

聆案官書記辦事處為區域法院的聆案官提供支援服務，並為訟費評定和爭議性較小的非正審事宜排期交由聆案官聆訊。區域法院每日都有一位常規聆案官當值，專責處理訴訟人單方面的申請，並在有需要時給予訴訟人適當的指示。

為了改善法庭的環境，我們已展開法院翻新工程，使法院更光亮和更具親切感，我們亦已增設會見室，以迎合法庭使用者在這方面不斷增加的需求。

Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Rules 2003 to the Chief Justice. With the Legislative Council's approval of the Rules, the Chief Justice has appointed 29 December 2003 as the commencement date of the Rules. The two-year pilot scheme also commenced operation on the same day.



區域法院登記處
District Court Registry

DISTRICT COURT REGISTRY

The District Court Registry accepts filing of civil claims by way of writ of summons/originating summons and other documents in civil and criminal proceedings.

The Office of Masters' Clerks provides support service to the District Court Masters and fixes dates for taxation of bills of costs and hearing of less contentious interlocutory matters before the Masters. A Practice Master is on duty everyday to deal with ex-parte applications and to give directions to litigants in need.

To improve the court environment, refurbishment work has been carried out to give the court a brighter look and warmer touch. More consultation rooms have also been constructed with a view to meeting the increasing needs of court users.

家事法庭登記處

家事法庭登記處負責處理家事法庭的離婚呈請及其他有關申請的入稟程序。登記處的人員亦會向訴訟人(尤其是沒有律師代表的訴訟人)解釋現時離婚呈請及各項有關申請的入稟程序和常規。

案件量和輪候時間

2003年區域法院的刑事案件量，與2002年相比，保持穩定，然而民事案件量，則因為稅項申索大幅飆升40%而預計會增加12%。此外，由於被告人花較長的時間在尋求法律代表和案件的準備工作上，故此，2003年的案件輪候時間較前為長，但整體而言，仍然能達到定下的目標。

至於家事法庭，案件量在2002年大幅增加，並影響了輪候時間。我們在2002年開始對無抗辯的離婚案件採用特別程序。該程序容許訴訟各方藉提交誓章來提供證據以代替在法庭內口述證據。但是，在特別程序實施初期，由於訴訟各方經常需要就書面證據作出補充，以致延長了有關聆訊的實際輪候時間。現時，訴訟各方已較為熟悉特別程序的安排，所以輪候時間已經有所減少。



展示區域法院審訊表的等離子顯示器
Plasma monitors displaying the Daily Cause List of District Court

FAMILY COURT REGISTRY

The Family Court Registry is responsible for the filing of petitions and other applications with the Family Court. The Registry staff will also advise litigants, especially those who are acting in person, on the current practices and procedures to follow in filing petitions and various applications.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The criminal caseload of the District Court in 2003 remained steady when compared with that of 2002. As regards the civil caseload, it is projected that there will be an increase of 12% in 2003 due to the sharp increase of tax claims by 40%. As more time is spent by defendants in seeking legal representation and case preparation, the court waiting time has increased accordingly this year. However, the target court waiting time can still be met generally.

For the Family Court, the caseload increased substantially in 2002, and had affected the waiting time. A new special procedure for undefended divorces was implemented in 2002. The special procedure permits the filing of evidence by affidavit instead of oral evidence in court. However, during the initial period of the special procedure, the documentary evidence often has to be supplemented, causing the actual waiting time for such hearing to be lengthened. Parties have become more familiar with the special procedure and the waiting time has been reduced.

表 7 Table 7		區域法院的案件量 CASELOAD OF THE DISTRICT COURT				
		2002 案件數目 No. of Cases				
		承接往年* Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止 # Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
刑事管轄 Criminal Jurisdiction	刑事案件 Criminal cases	466	1 334	1 355	43	402
民事管轄 Civil Jurisdiction	1. 民事 Civil	4 910	8 055	6 500	2 815	3 650
	2. 稅款申索 Tax Claim	17 051	8 102	9 702	6 656	8 795
	3. 欠租扣押申請 Distress for Rent	1 309	10 640	10 646	17	1 286
	4. 僱員補償申索 Employee's Compensation	286	1 205	997	132	362
	5. 其他民事案件+ Other civil cases	6 751	4 833	2 436	1 723	7 425
	小計 Sub-total	30 307	32 835	30 281	11 343	21 518
	6. 離婚訴訟 Divorce Jurisdiction					
	• 離婚案件 Cases	23 615	15 233	11 443	1 502	25 903
	• 雜項程序 Miscellaneous Proceedings	728	234	45	14	903
	• 各類共同申請 Joint applications	1 017	1 606	1 500	192	931
• 領養申請 Adoption applications	777	124	101	10	790	
小計 Sub-total	26 137	17 197	13 089⁽¹⁾	1 718	28 527	
民事案件總數 TOTAL (Civil)	56 444	50 032	43 370	13 061	50 045	
合計 TOTAL	56 910	51 366	44 725	13 104	50 447	
訟費賬單評定 Taxation bills						
• 民事 Civil	441	812	744	85	424	
• 離婚 Divorce	64	2 820	2 782	0	102	
合計 TOTAL	505	3 632	3 526⁽²⁾	85	526	

表 7 Table 7		區域法院的案件量 CASELOAD OF THE DISTRICT COURT				
		2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 案件數目 No. of Cases				
		承接往年* Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止 # Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
刑事管轄 Criminal Jurisdiction	刑事案件 Criminal	445	996	840	55	546
民事管轄 Civil Jurisdiction	1. 民事 Civil	6 465	5 702	4 949	3 677	3 541
	2. 稅款申索 Tax Claim	15 451	8 498	6 723	7 872	9 354
	3. 欠租扣押申請 Distress for Rent	1 303	8 546	8 525	19	1 305
	4. 僱員補償申索 Employee's Compensation	494	1 072	823	113	630
	5. 其他民事案件+ Other civil cases	9 148	3 757	2 246	1 693	8 966
	小計 Sub-total	32 861	27 575	23 266	13 374	23 796
	6. 離婚訴訟 Divorce Jurisdiction					
	• 離婚案件 Cases	27 405	11 800	8 717	1 307	29 181
	• 雜項程序 Miscellaneous Proceedings	917	156	37	9	1 027
	• 各類共同申請 Joint applications	1 123	1 052	855	146	1 174
• 領養申請 Adoption applications	800	104	97	8	799	
小計 Sub-total	30 245	13 112	9 706⁽¹⁾	1 470	32 181	
民事案件總數 TOTAL (Civil)	63 106	40 687	32 972	14 844	55 977	
合計 TOTAL	63 551	41 683	33 812	14 899	56 523	
訟費賬單評定 Taxation bills						
• 民事 Civil	509	502	445	107	459	
• 離婚 Divorce	102	2 436	2 196	0	342	
合計 TOTAL	611	2 938	2 641⁽²⁾	107	801	

- ☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases
- * 結案是指被告人被定罪／被判無罪／申索成功／申索撤銷／審訊或聆訊結束
Disposed of refers to those where defendants have been convicted/acquitted/successful claims/claims dismissed/trials or hearings concluded
- # 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document
- + 其他民事案件指雜項程序、印花稅（條例）上訴案、平等機會訴訟、人身傷害案件、職業性失聰（補償）上訴案、肺塵埃沉着病（補償）上訴案及地產代理上訴案
Other civil cases refer to Miscellaneous Proceedings, Stamp Duty (Ordinance) Appeals, Equal Opportunities Actions, Personal Injuries Cases, Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Appeals, Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Appeals and Estate Agents Appeals
- 註(1) 結案是指已發出最終離婚令或領養令
Note (1) Disposed of refers to Decree Absolute granted and Adoption orders made
- 註(2) 結案是指訟費賬單已予處理
Note (2) Disposed of refers to taxation bills processed

表 8 區域法院案件輪候時間
Table 8 WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

	輪候時間（日） Waiting Time (days)			
	目標 Target	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (預計) (Plan)
刑事案件 — 由被告人在區域法院首次出庭到聆訊日 Criminal cases — from first appearance of defendants in District Court to hearing	100	68	104	100
民事案件 — 由排期日到聆訊日 Civil cases — from date of listing to hearing	120	102	114	120
離婚案件 — 由聆訊期訂定日到聆訊日 [@] Dissolution of marriage — from setting down to hearing				
• 特別程序案 Special procedure cases	35	20	49	30
• 擬予抗辯案件（為期一天的聆訊） Defended cases (one day hearing)	110	94	92	110

[@] 自二零零二年《婚姻訴訟（修訂）規則》實施後，不擬抗辯案件即撥歸特別程序審訊表項下，因此不擬抗辯案件輪候時間一欄已被除去
Following the implementation of the Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Rules in 2002, the undefended cases are also entered to Special Procedure List. Hence, the waiting time for undefended cases has been removed